

once one of Roanoke's grandest hotels; its disrepair had taken a toll on civic pride. Now it once again has an elegant lobby, complete with a bar. Some of its 132 apartments are leased by a nearby nursing school for its students.

The building also houses the Music Place, an FM radio station that Mr. Walker bought last year just before it was forced to change formats. With its mix of indie, country and folk—and thrice-weekly interviews with community leaders—it fit with his notion to give Roanoke the feel of, as he grinningly puts it, a funky college town.

The radio station is just breaking even. The conference lost money, but Mr. Walker will hold it again—it “succeeded on a human level,” he said. Otherwise, he is adamant that his projects must serve the bottom line.

He is keen to talk financing—Virginia has generous tax credits for historic renovation, so he helped get a landmark designation for the Wasena neighborhood, where his river project is—in hopes that it will teach others to follow in his footsteps as social entrepreneurs. “Roanoke is a really good small-city laboratory,” he said.

Mayor David Bowers praised Mr. Walker but said the city still had economic, educational and tourism challenges. “We’re not the destination that we should be,” he said.

Even downtown, all is not rosy. Studio Roanoke, a nonprofit black box theater, closed this month because of a lack of money. (“It’s not even bare bones,” Melora Kordos, its artistic director, told *The Roanoke Times*. “We’re just a couple of femurs.”) And there are other signs of struggle, especially in areas that ring the city center, like southeast Roanoke.

Jason Garnett, a former projectionist and theater manager who programs Shadowbox, the movie night at Kirk Avenue Music Hall, makes ends meet with a job as an audio-visual coordinator at a local college.

“I can’t afford to live downtown,” said Mr. Garnett, a 36-year-old father of two. Still, he and his friends are committed to staying, starting even more community-run art spaces. “We’re trying to make Roanoke cool,” he said.

There are indications that it is working. Since 2009, 25 restaurants have opened across 10 blocks downtown, many serving farm-to-table fare, bolstered by a long-running farmer’s market. A glossy monthly devoted to the art scene, *Via Noke Magazine*, began publishing in June. There is an adult kick-ball league. It adds up to the kind of do-it-yourself creative change that Mr. Walker, a sometime skateboarder whose ethos is more Joe Strummer than Jane Jacobs, advocates.

For Mr. Morrill, the city manager, the developments have already had an impact on the town’s psyche. “Roanoke has this inferiority complex,” he said. “People would say, ‘We could’ve been Charlotte if we’d had a bigger airport, or Greensboro or Asheville.’ And Ed helped them realize, Roanoke is a pretty good place.”

He added: “People aren’t talking about what we’re not anymore. Now they’re talking about what we are. And that’s a huge shift.”

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:26 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4157. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from reissuing or issuing a rule substantially similar to a certain proposed rule under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to child labor.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 7:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1335. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide rights for pilots, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4157. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from reissuing or issuing a rule substantially similar to a certain proposed rule under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to child labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 3429. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a veterans jobs corps, and for other purposes.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-106. A Concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing concerns over portions of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012; to the Committee on Armed Services

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 11

Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (“2012 NDAA”) on December 15, 2011;

Whereas, the President of the United States of America signed the 2012 NDAA into law on December 31, 2011;

Whereas, Section 1021 of the 2012 NDAA affirms the authority of the Armed Forces of the United States to detain covered persons pending disposition under the law of war and defines covered persons to include persons associated with the attacks on September 11, 2011 or members and supporters of al-Qaeda, the Taliban, or other associated forces that

are engaged in hostilities against the United States;

Whereas, Section 1022 of the 2012 NDAA requires that members of al-Qaeda captured in the course of hostilities be detained in military custody pending disposition under the laws of war, except that it is not a requirement to detain a citizen of the United States or lawful resident alien of the United States on the basis of conduct taking place within the United States;

Whereas, there is disagreement about the impacts of Sections 1021 and 1022 of the 2012 NDAA;

Whereas, the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution provide for due process and a speedy trial;

Whereas, the indefinite military detention of a citizen in the United States without charge or trial violates the right to be free from deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law guaranteed by the United States Constitution, Amendment V and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 14; and

Whereas, it is indisputable that the threat of terrorism is real and that the full force of appropriate and constitutional law must be used to defeat this threat; however, winning the war against terror cannot come at the great expense of mitigating basic, fundamental, constitutional rights: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, reaffirms our rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution, and urges the United States Congress to clarify, or repeal if found necessary, Sections 1021 and 1022 of the 2012 NDAA to ensure protection of the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Utah Constitution; *be it further*

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of Utah’s congressional delegation.

POM-107. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing support for interconnection of the seven Salt Lake County and Summit County ski resorts; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 10

Whereas, tourism is one of Utah’s major “export industries” that sells services or products to destination visitors and brings money into the state to support our local economy and provide jobs for current and future Utahns;

Whereas, over 20 million people visited the state of Utah in 2010, spending over \$6.5 billion, or 5.5% of Utah’s gross domestic product, contributing over \$840 million in state and local taxes, and sustaining as much as 10% of the jobs in the state;

Whereas, the ski and snowboard industry is a major contributor to Utah’s tourism industry, contributing over \$1.2 billion to the state’s economy as a result of over 4 million skier days, and growth in the ski and snowboard industry will bring additional spending, revenue, and jobs to the state;

Whereas, tourists who ski or snowboard in Utah spend money on lift tickets, equipment rentals, hotels, restaurants, car rentals, and other matters, and this money circulates through the economy, supporting over 20,000 local jobs;

Whereas, the seven ski resorts in Summit County and Salt Lake County are all located in close proximity to one another, offering